

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, SEPT. 9, 1853.

Daily paper one year.....\$6.00 Invariably
Weekly.....2.50 In advance.

The Tenth Volume

Of the "WILMINGTON JOURNAL," commences with this number. We would like, on the present occasion, to discuss a while with our readers, on the ups and downs, the progress, and other matters connected with our establishment—its success and unsuccessful—and whatever might be deemed worthy of note, on the commencement of our 10th year of existence in Wilmington. All these things, and more, might be jotted down and sent forth to the world for criticism, reflection, and family conversation; but as our writing Editor, who is much more of a philosopher than his "worthy" associate, can or ever will be, is now absent, enjoying the cool breezes of a Northern latitude, and we—the "worthy"—having our hands full with the business concerns of our establishment, prefer to give all these things the go-by.

We are told, however, this is an age of progress. Well, we have progressed so far, pretty well, with our Weekly—this being the 1st No. of the Tenth Volume. Our subscribers have been very kind and punctual, for which we hereby return them our most hearty and earnest thanks, as well as to our generous advertising customers in this paper and the Daily Journal. To offer our thanks thus promptly, is the chief object of this notice; but will our generous patrons, and their 4000 friends in general, and the public at large allow us, just moderately to hint, that we think, (just privately to ourselves like,) that our subscription list ought to progress, as other things progress, in this age of progress. We intend our weekly, daily, hourly, unremitting hard work upon the paper shall progress, and we mean to take all pains to keep pace with the times. And we hope that this large Democratic District, numbering upwards of 10,000 voters, will come forward, and instead of subscribers, send us money enough to appear somewhat proportionate to the size of the District.

We beg leave further to hint that, our Daily paper offers to wealthy merchants and distillers, and turpentine and timber getters in the country and town, and elsewhere, the only, and we think very cheap daily paper, by which they can be constantly kept advised of the commercial and other news of our town. Will they not enable us to put it on a footing with the more village papers of the North—to support which so much money is sent out of the State. Ours is the ONLY DAILY PAPER in North Carolina.

Remember every type and every letter in this paper, from one year's end to another, is handled twice for each issue—once to set it up, and once to return the type to its particular box—besides press-work—cost of paper, and ink, and ware and tare of materials—all which, repeated fifty-two times every year, is furnished for \$2.50. If in any trade in life, surely in the trade of Newspaper printing, "the laborer is worthy of his hire."

With all the improvements now in progress and completion, we shall look for a list of subscribers that will view with any paper North of New Orleans or South of Baltimore. With this view, we have lately extended our facilities, and expect shortly to extend them still further for the accommodation of the public. Our object is to do something that will be a credit to the place we live in, and also to the business we follow for a living; we have, consequently, drawn heavily on our pockets during the last year, for the improvement of our establishment so as to accommodate the wants of the public. We have done so, believing that that public whom we have ever found generous towards our enterprises, will come forward and repay us for our heavy outlays, by means of a still more liberal patronage, in every respect, than we have ever yet received.

From the Daily Journal, of 5th inst. Third Volume.

We commence to-day, the third volume of the DAILY JOURNAL. Two years ago, when we commenced this enterprise, we felt as though we saw defeat before us; but we now have it in our power to say, and we do so with much pleasure and our best thanks to a generous community, that the permanency of our Daily is a fixed fact. Our subscription list is, however, susceptible of being considerably increased, and we hope that the friends of an enterprise of so much importance to a business place like ours, will secure to us a list of subscribers that will be sufficient to justify our further outlay of money to improve the Daily in all respects.

Every man who takes a Southern, instead of a Northern Daily, keeps that much money from going out of the State. Come forward and indulge your patriotism—practice, instead of preaching States Rights.

Some time during the last twelve months, we enlarged the Daily about two columns. We hope before the third volume expires, to still further increase its size and usefulness.

The DAILY JOURNAL will be continued to those subscribers whose year expires with the end of the 2d volume. Of course, if there be any who do not desire its continuance, they will have the kindness to notify us of the fact.

Yearly advertisers, whose year expires at the same time, will also be considered as desirous of continuing their patronage in that respect, unless they notify us to the contrary.

We have thought it best to make the above statements, in order to avoid any difficulty hereafter, or to save us the trouble of seeing our friends and patrons personally.

New Orleans Relief Fund.

After the issue of our paper on Saturday last, we received the following note, which explains itself: Editors of the Wilmington Journal:

GENTLEMEN:—We have enclosed check for one hundred dollars, which please include in your next remittance to New Orleans for relief of the sufferers there—through the Howard Association.

Respectfully,

DeRosier & Brown.

Wilmington, N. C., 3d Sept., 1853.

The total contributions received at this office, up to date, amounts to \$362.00. We shall close our list this evening, and forward all in hand to-morrow to the Howard Association in New Orleans.

Daily Journal, 5th inst.

Now that we have closed our contribution list for the relief to the New Orleans fund for the Howard Association, we deem it a proper occasion to return our sincere thanks to those few but benevolent gentlemen and ladies who have contributed so very liberally towards an object in which the whole human family is so deeply interested. In this connection, we will take occasion to state that, whenever we have given the names of contributors, we have done so without their knowledge or consent, and as we conceived, in justice to the parties contributing, more as an acknowledgement of the receipt of the money than for any other purpose. We make this statement as an act of justice to the contributors; for we know they would have much preferred to have had their names kept from the public.

Daily Journal, 6th inst.

Letter from the Editor.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4th, 1853.

Of course you know the little "circumstances" which occurred with the express train, on our Road, on Friday morning last. As the thing turned out, nobody was hurt or even scratched in the slightest degree; although, had it happened on an embankment, there is no knowing what might have been the result. There were four passenger cars in the train, three of which, (the two first and the last,) were thrown off, (one next to the last remaining on the track.) I was in the second car, and I must confess that the sensation of jumping and thumping across the sills, and having no idea of what is to come next, is none of the most pleasant. I think it but fair to remark that, so far as I could see or hear, the Conductor did all he could, ringing the bell to shut off at the very first intimation of danger, and sticking to his brake until it was jerked out of his hand by the smashing of the truck upon which it was intended to operate; and this, I think, was the unanimous opinion of the passengers. The cow, the running over which occasioned the accident, had, it appears, left the track; but, taken with some Jack Bull sort of a notion, suddenly jumped across it, too late to take up the engine. It was scattered all over the tongue being pulled out by the roots and deposited in one place, and the teeth, horns, tail, thigh-bones, etc., found all along its spots. However, some sixty-five of us got in the baggage car, and with the assistance of a platform, which we picked up on the way, managed to make the connection at Walden. The most of our people going through took the Bay Line, and about night, got aboard the magnificent steamer North Carolina, at Portsmouth, for Baltimore, where we arrived next morning, refreshed by a good night's sleep. By the way, now that I think of it, I would like, if anybody could inform the public in general, why it is that the hands aboard every steamboat in this harbor have my luck to be on, and always, and all night long moving about among and between the berths, where people are supposed to sleep. One fellow, I am certain, on Friday night, chalked the soles of my boots, and then the soles of my feet, and I am by no means certain that he did not rub chalk on the end of my nose, and returned again and again to admire his artistic efforts. However, the North Carolina is a most capital boat, and her officers appear to be capital fellows, and very accommodating.

Baltimore is evidently going ahead rapidly in every respect, both in business and buildings. It is by no means large, nor as fine a city as this, but I think it has a much more push-ahead look about it. Still, they get a great deal of business done here in a very quiet way—chiefly owing to the width and straightness of the main business streets, which prevents any jams. By the way, I counted fourteen or fifteen Wilmington folks at Barnum's, in Baltimore, on Saturday; and indeed it does seem as though everybody, almost, is, or has been, or is going to be North this fall. The New Yorkers are shrewd. The number of persons attracted to that city this season, and the business secured thereby, would far more than pay for the Crystal Palace—even should nothing were charged for admission. Many and many a one who would otherwise have supplied himself nearer home, has gone on and bought in N. York. I don't blame the New Yorkers. If they are shrewd and energetic enough to get up things of this kind, I don't see why they should not have the benefit of it.

I see our old acquaintances, Jefferson and his wife, are playing at the Chestnut Street Theatre; as is also, "the Baronet," Sir Wm. Den. They had a very good house last night. I will get through with the little business matters I have to do here in the morning, and be in New York to-morrow afternoon, and from that point I will date my next, which will, I hope, have something more interesting than this, which is, candidly, not worth reading. Progress is stamped upon everything. The true little girl that used to ladle out oysters on board the ferry boat crossing the Susquehanna, is grown to be a big fat woman, with a wart about three-eighths of an inch from the North-East corner of her eye, and the old man's nose is much redder. Also, there is no standing still in this life—we must progress.

A friend has placed in our hands the "Columbia Gazette," printed at Columbia, Tuolumne county, California. We notice amongst the names of the Democratic nominees for a seat in the next General Assembly of California, that of Dr. John Walker, a native of Wilmington. It is extremely gratifying to his numerous friends in Wilmington, to see that a native son has so far distinguished himself, in an almost foreign land, as to entitle him to so favorable a position before the Democratic party of his newly adopted home. However pleasing it may be to his personal friends in this community, to see him occupying so honorable a place amongst his new associates, it must be a source of the highest gratification to his aged parents, who are citizens of our town. We are truly glad to hear that Dr. Walker's chances of success, as a Democrat, are most encouraging. We extract the following paragraph, relative to the nominees, from the Gazette:

"On Tuesday evening last Dr. Thomas Kendall, the Democratic nominee for the State Senate, and Dr. John Walker, one of the Democratic nominees for the Assembly, visited our village. These gentlemen are in fine spirits, and are sanguine of the success of the Democratic ticket in Tuolumne county, by an increased majority over the vote of last fall. These gentlemen are both very popular, being intelligent, worthy and honorable men, and are all strength to the ticket wherever they are personally known. In fact the ticket selected by the Jamestown Democratic Convention, is such a one as every good and true Democrat will be proud to see elected in September next."

Dreadful Shipwreck.

The British Ship Nesselre, of 500 tons burthen, for some years a trader between Bombay and the ports on the coast of Arabia, was wrecked on the 17th June, near Bombay, and nearly all on board perished. The ship had been chartered to convey a number of pilgrims on a voyage to Bombay, after a lengthened pilgrimage through Arabia. There were on board about 450 souls, including the crew, all of whom, except 94, perished. The vessel and a valuable cargo of merchandise was entirely lost. Those persons saved were washed ashore on fragments of the vessel, she having broke entirely to pieces.

Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER.—The reports differ about this gentleman. One says he will not go to China, and another says he will. One says he is going to take charge of the New York Pacific Railroad project, and another says he is not. The doubts are getting exciting, and we trust some organ of the Administration will soon relieve the public mind and tell the anxious world what Robert J. Walker is going to do.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Better take the matter coolly, Mr. Bulletin, like the "worthy" of the Journal, who doesn't care a copper whether Mr. W., or any other person, goes to China; or who is sent there in a diplomatic capacity; or whether Mr. Walker takes charge of the North or Railroad, or any other Road. We guess Mr. Walker has received his appointment to go to China, and he will either go or not go, just as he sees fit; and President Pierce is very likely to use his own judgment about all matters pertaining to his office, and take the consequences—Whig clamor to the contrary notwithstanding.

News from Above.—Our information derived from various reliable sources, assure us of a rise in the Cape Fear River of fully 25 feet on last Tuesday. Some of the corn fields on the low grounds were overflowed, and materially injured where they were not swept off. The Rice crops lower down, have not suffered on this account. It is now about the middle of the harvest, and if no very heavy freshet occurs within a few weeks more, a full average crop may be expected. The yield is, we learn, very good.

The Kosta Affair.—Austrian Protest.

The London Times, in discussing the Kosta affair, and the protest issued by Austria, against the part Capt. Ingraham took in that affair, very correctly, according to our notion of the matter, says:

"The protest assumes that Capt. Ingraham's demand of Kosta, backed by a threat, was an act of war. This is nonsense. British vessels are upon our coast to protect British rights, and their presence there is a perpetual threat to seize every trespasser upon their rights: yet who regards this as an act of war? Austria seems to complain because she was not permitted to consummate the attempted outrage, carry Kosta to Vienna, hang him, and then settle the matter by negotiation at Washington. This, she thinks, would have been the proper mode of adjusting the affair. Tastes differ on such subjects. We prefer Capt. Ingraham's process; and we hope to see it become the settled American practice in every case where any person entitled to American protection shall suffer outrage at the hand of any foreign Power. We hope that whatever force may be necessary to prevent the outrage will be promptly used; its relation to the international law can be settled afterwards by negotiation just as well as before—and a little better."

Gold has recently been discovered in Maine, on Sandy River, in Franklin county, and a company from Massachusetts have leased land on said River, about two miles in width, and in length sufficient to include the extent of the Mines, where they are washing out the precious metal, from \$20 to \$30 per diem, to three hands. The quality is said to equal the California gold.

For the Journal.

Mr. Editor: I came not here to see Palaces, Crystal, or other. I came to see the country. And by that I do not mean the Cities. Large cities have been likened to "sores upon the body politic." Let other doctors probe these carbuncles, and dress or cauterize these ulcers. I much prefer to examine the patient's sound parts, and therefore, I say again, I came to see the country.

I prefer pastoral life: It is necessarily patriarchal, and therefore governmental, and therefore political.—Yes, sir; and in the midst of this pastoral, patriarchal, governmental, political life, is the place to study politics: not Democracy, nor Federalism, Whigism, or other isms whatever; but the "law of the house"—economy—(eikos nomos)—I don't mean stinginess—saving sixpences—being close-fisted—but the whole "law of the house," that patriarchal rule (in the house, in the family,) which makes or nullifies all other rules.

Now, in the city, everything is police, council, commissioner, functionary, street constable! While in the country, the head of the house is factum—sum total—all in all; and yet this monarch is ruled by his wife, his pet child, or servant, or dog sometimes.—Yes, sir, perhaps all times. And when this King is weak, or (may be, very politic,) he lets the government be a Democracy; yes, sir, the purest, nakedest, of democracies, where every little urchin is one of the sovereigns. I mean, Mr. Editor, that the sum total of all these patriarchs make, and is the whole of government in every land, and age, and clime.

Let us look a little at these little country governments, here at the North.

Well, in the first place, help here, (that is, all hired people to work) do more in the day than negroes do in the South—either in the house or in the field.

In the next place, their farming here, is better than ours. But their farms are all patches, and they are obliged to be better tended than ours, or they could not make bread. They make 100 bushels of Irish potatoes to the acre;—we make 200 of sweet potatoes. They make more turnips than we do, (not that we can and ought; they make more hay than we do, (in the Eastern part of our State,) though, perhaps, not in the Western, or hill country. They do not make more wheat to the acre than we do in our best wheat growing regions. We raise ten hogs to their one, and better and bigger. We raise ten cows to their one, but theirs are nearly ten times as good as ours. Their sheep are more numerous and double as good as ours.

In mechanics, they are far ahead of us here. Every mechanical trade is in use and prosper. Why? Because we have slaves. This is the great wealth of the North as compared with the South. Every trade has a tradesman, and this is all the great writers mean when they say "population is wealth." There are hatters and shoe-makers, and saddlers and harness-makers, and black-smiths and gun-smiths, and silversmiths here; and we buy hats and shoes, and saddles and harness, and axes and hatchets, and broad axes, and cooper's adzes and froes, and grubbing hoes; and, in short, all things that they make and we don't make—not can make.

I wish you would count up the sum of money that we pay for these things, which they make here and we don't, or won't make, and show how the balance of this trade comes to be against us.

They have better and more comfortable houses and out-houses here than we have. Why? Because it is colder here, and they are in the house half the year, when the ground is covered with snow; and this is the reason, too, why they are better farmers.—they are obliged to make the most of their short summers; and that is the reason, too, why they are better tradesmen. They make carriages, coaches, engines, hats, boots, shoes, axes, working tools, axe-helves, and brooms, pigens, pails, tubs and churns (out of N. C. juniper,) ree-hooks and sythe-blades, plains and augurs, chisels and gouges, hammers and nails, and gimlets et cetera of notions. It can all be done in doors. Out doors is the place where we do all things in the South; and we are ever out doors, or in the house with all the doors wide open, and if not the doors, the cracks of the log houses.

They are better schooled here than we are at the South; but are they better educated? Does education mean the fine arts? Certainly. But who is better educated, the artist or the buyer of his articles? I said slavery caused us to have fewer mechanics,—certainly, in one sense; but then the aforesaid cold weather—bitter, bitter winter's cold—long, long, dreary winter, has, also, much to do with it.

But, at last, what causes this slavery? or, rather, what is the difference between servitude and slavery? With the Romans, the word servus meant slave; all serving men were slaves. And this was so in Greece. These serving men were people, black and white, and red, taken prisoners in war. Our serving men South (and formerly North,) were, at first, such prisoners, and all black, (we have no Indian slaves.) But again: Why are there no slaves North? That same thing, climate, causes it. They became worthless as laborers and were sold to the South, (except a small remnant.) If not worthless, they were worth more to sell than to use.

In haste, your friend,

SCRIBLERUS.

According to the U. S. Treasury statement of 31st August, there was in the Treasury on that day, subject to draft, \$25,074,223.06. Of this amount, \$12,763.34 was in the Depository at this place.

N. C. SIX PER CENT. STATE BONDS.—Mr. Courts, State Treasurer, is advertising in the Raleigh papers, proposals of \$500,000 in Bonds of the State, on account of the appropriation of the State's subscription to the Central Railroad. These Bonds bear six per cent. interest. Coupon Bonds of this State are now quoted in New York at \$107 to \$108.

The deaths from yellow fever in New Orleans, for the fourteen weeks ending the 27th ult., is set down by the Picayune at 6449.

The inmates of the city prison, as well as those of the insane asylum, continue to enjoy good health.—The Picayune congratulates the citizens upon the decline of the epidemic, and speaking of the contributions in various sections of the Union, in aid of the sufferers, says:

"This general sympathy with our stricken city will never be forgotten by the people of New Orleans. If money could stop the pestilence, the purses of our warm friends all over the country would have ere this found a specific remedy; as it is, they have alleviated much suffering, soothed many pangs, saved many lives. May Heaven's blessings and the heartfelt gratitude of a great city reward the kind and noble donors!"

The Howard Association has taken charge of 9,000 cases, and bills amounting to \$92,000, due by the Society, have been presented for payment. Other bills are also due. The funds received up to the 31st ult. reached \$70,000.

State Agricultural Fair.—Farmers, Mechanics and Manufacturers Attend: The first State Agricultural Fair, under the direction of the State Agricultural Society of North Carolina, will be held near the City of Raleigh, beginning on the 18th of October next, and continuing until the 22d.

The Farmers, Mechanics and Manufacturers of the State, are earnestly requested to present, at that Exhibition, everything in their various branches of business that will, in their judgment, excite interest and afford instruction.

The State Agricultural Society appeals to the people of the State, to use every exertion to make the first Fair such an one as will reflect credit upon them.

We have the material among us for getting up such an Exhibition, and if there should be a falling short of what we have a right to expect, the blame may be justly attached to a want of energy on the part of our citizens. The necessary preparation is being made for a large Exhibition; ample means will be provided for the taking care of a large number of various kinds of stock. Those persons who design to present specimens of any kind at the Fair, will confer a favor upon the Committee of Arrangements, by addressing a letter to JER. NIXON, Esq., the Chairman of said Committee, at Raleigh, and apprising him of their intention.

The Ladies of the State are particularly requested to give us their presence on that occasion, and also are solicited to bring specimens of their excellence in the household arts.

Come one, come all, to the State Agricultural Fair, and you will not fail to go home highly delighted with your visit.

WADSWORTH, N. C., July 8, 1853.

GEN. ALEX. MACRAE.—Dear Sir: At a called meeting of the State Agricultural Society of North Carolina, held in Raleigh, on the 28th of May, the duty was assigned me, as Corresponding Secretary of the Society, of addressing the Presidents of the various State Agricultural Societies, in the State, asking them to allow all stocks, crops and specimens in the mechanic arts, to pass to and from the State Fair free of charge. As the President of the Raleigh and Wilmington Railroad, I make this request of you in behalf of the State Agricultural Society, hoping that those who have an interest will be benefited rather than injured by it.

Very respectfully, yours,

J. F. TOMPKINS.

OFFICE W. & R. R. COMPANY.

Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 8th inst., asking our Company to allow all "stock, crops and specimens in the mechanic arts," to pass free to and from the State Fair, has been received, and this day laid before our Board of Directors. I am instructed by the Board to say to you, that your request is granted.

Respectfully,
A. L. E. MACRAE, Pres't.

Dr. JOHN F. TOMPKINS, Corresponding Secretary of the State Agricultural Society.

RALEIGH, N. C., August 22d, 1853.

L. O. B. BRANCH, Esq.:

Dear Sir:—At a called meeting of the State Agricultural Society of North Carolina, held in Raleigh, on the 28th of May, the duty was assigned me as Corresponding Secretary of the Society, of addressing the Presidents of the various railroads, plank roads, &c., in the State, asking them to allow all stocks, crops and specimens in the mechanic arts to pass to and from the State Fair free of charge. As the President of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, I make this request of you in behalf of the State Agricultural Society, hoping that those who have an interest will be benefited rather than injured by it.

Very respectfully, yours,

J. F. TOMPKINS.

OFFICE R. & G. R. COMPANY.

RALEIGH, August 25, 1853.

Dear Sir:—Yours of 22d inst. was placed on my table during my absence, and has just been received.

The Directors of this Company feel a deep interest in the success of the Agricultural Fair, and it will afford us great pleasure "to allow all stocks, crops and specimens in the mechanic arts, to pass to and from the State Fair free of charge on this road."

I am, yours, very respectfully,

L. O. B. BRANCH.

RALEIGH, N. C., August 25, 1853.

Mr. Editor:—I have enclosed to you a copy of a correspondence between myself as Corresponding Secretary of the State Agricultural Society and Gen. Alex. Macrae and L. O. B. Branch, Esq., as the Presidents of the two Railroads in our State. I need scarcely add that it is with pride and pleasure that I witness this liberality on the part of those who have the control of these improvements, and also the promptness with which they have responded to the request of the State Agricultural Society. The farmers, mechanics and manufacturers of the State, who live contiguous to these Railroads, can now have no earthly excuse for not presenting specimens at the Fair on the 18th of October next.

The papers throughout the State will confer a favor on the State Society by publishing this correspondence as early as possible.

J. F. TOMPKINS, Cor. Sec'y.

Iron Trade and Manufacturers.

We copy from a Northern paper of high character and accurate information an interesting article upon this subject. If its statements are true, and we think there can be no doubt of their truth, North Carolina may confidently expect from her iron mines quite as great benefits as are now anticipated from the copper and coal deposits.

There is scarcely a State in the Union whose facilities for manufacturing iron surpass those of North Carolina. We have an abundant supply of ore of good quality—we have iron and coal deposits side by side, and both easy of access—and we have railroads in progress and projected which will require vast quantities of iron, and supply work for many furnaces and forges for many years to come. Why should we not manufacture?

There is no reason in the world why we should not at once take advantage of our facilities and go to work, except that we are too lazy, and need a little infusion of Yankee enterprise. We understand, indeed, that by the outlay of a little capital, iron works might be put in operation and supply the material for our own Western Railroad in less than a year.

We have no hope of such a result, however. Our citizens are slow to move, and the enterprise and capital will scarcely be forthcoming in time to secure an object so desirable. But we do hope that by the time that road is finished we shall have the means and the will to go to work, make our own Rail Road iron, our own engines, our own implements of husbandry, &c. These things can be done, and they will be done, by and by, by our own people.

Fayetteville Observer.

Official Vote of North Carolina.

FIRST DISTRICT.
Shaw's maj. 67
Shaw's maj. 67

SECOND DISTRICT.
Ruffin's maj. 3159
Ruffin's maj. 3159

THIRD DISTRICT.
N. Hanco, 1247
Duplin, 993
Wade, 142
Cumberland, 919
Bladen, 454
Sampson, 552
Robeson, 608
Columbus, 491
Richmond, 46

FOURTH DISTRICT.
Rogers, 129
Wade, 142
Johnston, 660
Franklin, 283
Franklin, 283
Nash, 83
Orange, 962
4201
4134
4134

FIFTH DISTRICT.
Person, 136
Oswell, 348
Alamance, 425
Chatham, 245
Randolph, 1240
Guilford, 140
Montgomery, 627
Kerr's maj. 5074

SIXTH DISTRICT.
Stokes, 430
Forsyth, 667
Raleigh, 1026
Davidson, 554
Yadkin, 752
Carter, 303
Carter, 303
Alexander, 428
Ashe, 581
6173
5788

SEVENTH DISTRICT.
Anson, 218
Cabarrus, 449
Guilford, 140
Cleveland, 526
Gaston, 730
Lincoln, 451
Mecklenburg, 582
Rowan, 879
Stanley, 62
Union, 705
5965
5649
5214

EIGHTH DISTRICT.
Wilkes, 1037
Watauga, 225
Caldwell, 386
Burke, 346
McDowell, 273
Henderson, 404
Buncombe, 470
Yancey, 332
Haywood, 263
Macon, 304
Cherokee, 481
Jackson, 102
Madison, 252
6214
5232

Clingman's majority 2514

Rog's maj. 67

Progress of the Epidemic at New Orleans & Mobile.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 4, 10 A. M.—110 interments of persons who had died of yellow fever took place on Friday at New Orleans. The interments during the week comprised 955, including 814 from yellow fever. The decrease is over 600 as compared with the previous week. In Mobile the yellow fever is on the increase and 37 deaths occurred on Friday.

The Epidemic at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 5.—The total number of deaths for the past 24 hours amount to 133, of which 110 were from the epidemic, which is an increase of 23 on previous report. The fever is now beginning to attack some of our most wealthy citizens. Several prominent gentlemen are now down with it, and in a very critical condition. Thomas S. Fitzcarrald, a native of Massachusetts, who has been residing here some time, engaged in putting up the city fire alarm telegraph, died of fever yesterday.

Mr. J. P. Haddock, a well-known citizen of the North, died this morning. It is supposed there are not now more than 6,000 unacclimated persons in the city.

The epidemic is spreading along the river at various points, and becoming very fatal.

The first bale of new cotton sold in this village was bought yesterday by Messrs. Wilcox & Young, of Mr. Jesse Atkinson, at 10 cents.

Marion Star, 6th inst.

Arrival of the Atlantic.

We learn, by telegraph, that the Atlantic has arrived at New York from Liverpool, bringing dates to the 24th ult. The Eastern question was in statu quo Lord Palmerston stated in Parliament that, without doubt, Russia would evacuate the principalities without unnecessary delay. The English Parliament was prorogued on the 20th. America was not mentioned in the Queen's speech. A slight outbreak was reported in Serbia. The rumored intention of Austria to occupy Bosnia was denied. The Hospodar of Moldavia was superseded by the Sultan for Russian proclivities. He refused to give up, and the English and French consuls had left. The text of the Austrian protest had been sent to all foreign ministers. It takes the ground that Capt. Ingraham violated international law, as explained by the Vienna jurists. Some popular demonstration against the authorities had been made at Leghorn. Advances from India state that the King of Ava had submitted to the English demands, and peace has been proclaimed in Burmah. The Chinese imperialists assisted by foreigners, were defeated in an attempt to retake Kiang Foo General Monthal had died at Paris. A conspiracy had been discovered amongst the Chinese, to support the murder of the Christians. The ringleaders had been transported to Rhodes. Captain Ingraham was present at a grand ball given on board the frigate Cumberland at Spezia in honor of the Queen of Piedmont. The London Times ridicules the Stirling claim to the fisheries.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued an important circular, under date of August 28th, in which the law is defined in relation to the duties of the Revenue officers pointed out. The law is important to all persons connected with the revenue service, whether as government employees or as importers of goods.

The Secretary directs that in relation to goods imported from interior countries, the duties of the revenue officers, whether as government employees or as importers of goods, should be ascertained at the time of exportation, in such cases, at which the actual market value and wholesale price of the merchandise in the principal markets of the country whence imported into the United States, is to be ascertained and estimated as the basis of dutiable value, is the rate at which the merchandise in question leaves the interior country, destined in good faith, and in regular and usual course of trade, for shipment to one owner, consignee or agent residing in the United States; if such satisfactory proof must be exhibited at the time of entry.

This period will be established ordinarily by the date of authentication of the invoice by the consular certificate. In the absence, satisfactorily explained, of the proofs above indicated, showing the date of exportation from the foreign country, other evidences of that fact may be taken by the appraisers.

The law requires that there shall be added to the actual market value of wholesale price, in the case of goods imported from interior countries, the actual charges, including in every case a charge of commissions at the usual rates.

These charges are: First—They must include "purchasing, carriage, bleaching, dyeing, dressing, finishing, putting up, packing, and unloading, with the value of the package, box, crate, hoghead, barrel, bale, cask, can, and covering of all kinds, bottles, jars, vessels and demijohns.

Second—Commissions at the usual rate, but in no case less than two and a half per cent; and where there is a distinct brokerage, or where brokerage is a usual charge, the amount of shipment or purchase, there shall be added likewise.

Third—Export duties, cost of placing cargoes on board ship, including drayage, labor, bill of lading, lighterage, town dues, and shipping charges, dock wharf dues; and all charges to place the article on board ship, and fire insurance, if effected for the prior to the shipment of the goods to the United States.

Fourth—The statement made yesterday by Lord John Russell in the House of Commons with reference to the negotiations in the East has not only added nothing to what was already known of these transactions, but it has lessened our confidence on two points which were already supposed to be concluded. Thus, it is stated that the Emperor of Russia has received the note adopted by the Conference at Vienna, and we are left to infer from the too expressive silence of the Minister when questioned on the point, that this note contains no explicit stipulation for the evacuation of the Principality, although, by the declaration of the British Government, that the Emperor of Russia has received the note, it is an indisputable fact that the Emperor of Russia has received the note.

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From the Southern Banner.
Washing Clothes of all Kinds Made Easy.
I have a small family—my wife, myself, and two small children; and, altogether, we have two grown women, two half-grown girls, and a negro fellow; to serve us as to servants. Three days of the week used to be wasted by the women in washing, and the other three in ironing for our little family; and were found drawing water to replenish the fire for the washers. I thought then, "how to have when a kind old friend instructed me, how to have our washing done in six hours by one hand. I feel like proclaiming it to the world, and I want every paper in Georgia to copy this, and hope it may reach the ends of the earth. But here is the modus operandi."

1st. On the night preceding the day intended to be set apart as wash-day, have all your clothes, white and colored, coarse and fine, put in tubs of clear water (we have one made large enough to hold all the "washing") and let them remain there all night.

2d. Put on your boiling vessel, (we have one that holds six gallons, but for the express purpose of boiling all at once,) fill it half full of water, and raise the water to boiling heat, after which put in a vessel of the size of the one we use, two teaspoons full of Sal Soda, one quart of Soft Soap, and one quart of Lime Water, made by pouring three gallons of water on one quart of lime, and stirring it in proportion, if smaller vessels are used; stir the water and get the sal soda, soap, and lime water, well mixed up, then put in your clothes, boil rapidly one hour and the work is done. Take them out and rinse well, rubbing slightly as is usual in rinsing. Now pass no judgment, friends, until you have tried it. The same lime water may be kept until it is all consumed.

The receipt would be worth one thousand dollars in the hands of a selfish person, and the world would have to untie the purse string to get it, but here it is, free gratis for nothing, and I want the world to understand distinctly that I shall have no communication with any body who wears dirty clothes after this—see if I do.

FOR MAKING THE SOAPS.
Take six pounds of Potash..... 75
Take four pounds of Lard..... 50
Take one-fourth pound of Rosin..... 25
All amounting to..... \$1.50

Beat up the rosin, mix all together well, and set aside for five days, then put the whole into a ten gallon cask of warm water, and stir twice a day for ten days, at the expiration of which time, or sooner, you will have one hundred pounds of excellent soap for \$1.50.

Gas Well.—There is a gas well at Wellington, which is the subject of an advertisement in the Cincinnati Gazette, dated on the 20th.

"Mr. Benjamin Clifford, who lives about half of a mile east of this village, was digging a well near his house yesterday. After digging some twenty feet he commenced boring for water, and having bored about three feet, gas began to escape from a bubbling and hissing sound could be heard some twenty yards from the well. A match was applied to the current some inches above the ground, and it ignited in an instant, and burned until a late hour last evening, when the blaze was extinguished and the hole stopped. This morning the plug was taken out, and a match again applied to the stream of gas, about three feet from the ground, and before it was instantly lighted and burned up, the flames from five to six feet. The warmth of the blaze could be felt by the hand at the top of the well; and for several feet around the burning gas could be smelled. From present appearances it will afford gas enough to light every dwelling in our village, and if continued, our citizens will very soon appropriate it."

THE ORPHANS.—The 165 little children who, left orphans by the influence of the epidemic on their parents, (says the N. O. Picayune,) were placed by the board of health and council committee in two temporary asylums—one in Julia street, the other in the fourth district—have all been brought together under one roof, in the large building at the corner of Poydras and Constance streets, first district, where they are taken care of by the benevolent ladies of the society of St. Vincent de Paul. The Mayor, who visits daily all the public hospitals, infirmaries, and asylums, said to us in conversation yesterday that he could stand the hospitals pretty well, being accustomed to such sights, but that it was difficult not to be moved by the scene this asylum presented, with so many unfortunate children crying for their parents.

JUDICIAL LONGEVITY.—We have had but two other justices of the Supreme Court of the United States in over fifty years of our history. Chief Justice Marshall held the office from 1798 to 1835, and Roger B. Taney, his successor, is still on the bench. Upon the adoption of the federal constitution, John Jay, of New York, was appointed chief justice, and held the office from 1789 till 1794, when he was appointed Minister to England. John Rutledge, of South Carolina, was appointed chief justice, but was rejected by the Senate; William Cushing, of Massachusetts, declined the tendered appointment, and Oliver Ellsworth, of Connecticut, succeeded in 1796, but resigned in 1799, when selected as Minister to France. John Jay was then again appointed, but declined, when Judge Marshall left the State Department for the Supreme Bench.

A SILENT OF THE SIGNAL SYSTEM DEMONSTRATED.—A slight detention occurred to the afternoon train on the Hudson River Railroad on Saturday. On reaching the Oakhill station, one of the boxes in which the axle was found to have become overheated, and a dreadful fire broke out. The train consisted of five full passenger cars, the disabled car being in the center of the train. After a full examination it was found necessary to detach the car and switch it off. Instantly one of the brakemen, with his red flag, jumped from the train, signifying to the engine to stop. The train stopped, and a dozen watchful sentinels at points as many miles distant. Of course the signals were observed, and approaching trains from either direction brought to a stand still until the maimed car was switched off. "An ounce of preventive," &c.

"LEAVES IN VALLAUMBROSA."—In the name of the Prophet—"flee!" Don't let anybody—don't whisper it—nobody'll believe it if you do; workmen have been busy for a day or two, in the PALACE—doing, what do you think?—putting tin fig leaves a la Mrs. Adam, upon sundry of the specimens of Sculpture that grace the Edifice, and redeem it, somewhat, with their pure, Parisian presence, from being altogether a huge Babylon.

From the Journal of Commerce.
We have been for some time anxious to obtain a reliable statement of the revenue of the country for the year ending June 30th, 1853, as a guide to the progress of the same. We have now obtained the desired information, and find that, with the exception of the miscellaneous receipts for the last quarter, which are insignificant in comparison with the whole amount, and are estimated in round numbers at \$100,000. The grand total, it will be seen, is \$61,000,000; a greater amount of revenue proper than has ever before been received into the treasury during a single year. The estimate of Secretary Conner for the year, after the first quarter's statement had been received, was only \$51,000,000; so that the actual returns have overrun the estimate \$10,000,000. The following is the statement, all of it taken from official figures, except the last item under "Receipts of miscellaneous," which is not yet completely made up.

Revenue of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1853.
From customs, by lands, Miscellaneous, Total, 1st qtr. \$15,723,955.45 2d qtr. \$15,723,955.45 3d qtr. \$15,723,955.45 4th qtr. \$15,723,955.45 Total, \$61,000,000.00

The comparison is chiefly valuable as indicating the amount of the dutiable imports during the period named, as the official statement will not furnish for several months to come. Taking the relative proportion between the revenue and dutiable imports of last year as the basis, we shall have the following result:

Year ending June 30th, 1852. Receipts from Dutiable Imports, \$43,336,562. Total, \$61,000,000.00

As the imports into the country of articles of luxury that pay a higher rate of duty, than those of a greater comparative ratio; so that it is not probable from the above total of duties that the dutiable imports have amounted for the year ending June 30, 1853, to more than \$225,000,000. At any rate, this will be found much nearer to the actual returns than the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury.

As the total of free goods in the year ending June 30, 1852, was owing to the heavy receipts of tea and coffee, the difference being composed almost wholly of these items, as will be seen by the following comparison:

Year ending June 30th, 1852. Receipts from Free Goods, \$17,530,606. Total, \$61,000,000.00

The imports of these articles for the last fiscal year at this port were very large, particularly in tea, as will be seen from the following comparison: Imports at New York.

Quarter ending Sept. 30, 1852. Receipts from Free Goods, \$1,479,007. Total, \$17,530,606.00

This shows that the total imports of free goods throughout the country must be large. There will, however, be a falling off on specie. We have no means for making further estimates of the exports than those already given in our columns. The total of all the ports, but more especially the southern ports, has very largely increased, if not fully as much as the imports; at least sufficient, with the unusual profits on the shipments of produce and the heavy rates of freight, to make up the "balance of trade."

Triumphant Success of Hampton's Vegetable "Pills." A Letter from an Officer of our Gallant Navy. We have many other letters. We give one below, and again say to the afflicted, why will you delay trying this great Restorative?

U. S. SHIP CUMBERLAND, GENOA, SARDINIA, January 7, 1853. Messrs. Mortimer & Mowbray—Gentlemen: I am first Lieutenant of this ship, who has been suffering many years from Dyspepsia, and who has been nearly restored to his usual health by the use of your "Vegetable Pills."

Another Resident of New York City testifies to the good effects of DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS. HENRY H. YERGEN, August 30, 1852. This is to certify that I have had the Liver Complaint for five years, during which time I have tried almost all known remedies, but have not been able to get any relief.

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WILMINGTON WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.			
Barley, 100 B. 34	0 25	0 00	0 00
Best Oats, 100 B. 25	0 00	0 00	0 00
Best Corn, 100 B. 25	0 00	0 00	0 00
Best Wheat, 100 B. 25	0 00	0 00	0 00
Best Rye, 100 B. 25	0 00	0 00	0 00
Best Buckwheat, 100 B. 25	0 00	0 00	0 00
Best Potatoes, 100 B. 25	0 00	0 00	0 00
Best Apples, 100 B. 25	0 00	0 00	0 00
Best Peaches, 100 B. 25	0 00	0 00	0 00
Best Pears, 100 B. 25	0 00	0 00	0 00
Best Plums, 100 B. 25	0 00	0 00	0 00
Best Cherries, 100 B. 25	0 00	0 00	0 00
Best Strawberries, 100 B. 25	0 00	0 00	0 00
Best Raspberries, 100 B. 25	0 00	0 00	0 00
Best Blackberries, 100 B. 25	0 00	0 00	0 00
Best Huckleberries, 100 B. 25	0 00	0 00	0 00
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Best Gooseberries, 100 B. 25	0 00	0 00	0 00
Best Elderberries, 100 B. 25	0 00	0 00	0 00
Best Mulberries, 100 B. 25	0 00	0 00	0 00
Best Currants, 100 B. 25	0 00	0 00	0 00
Best Gooseberries, 100 B. 25	0 00	0 00	0 00
Best Elderberries, 100 B. 25	0 00	0 00	0 00
Best Mulberries, 100 B. 25	0 00	0 00	0 00
Best Currants, 100 B. 25	0 00	0 00	0 00
Best Gooseberries, 100 B. 25	0 00	0 00	0 00
Best Elderberries, 100 B. 25	0 00	0 00	0 00
Best Mulberries, 100 B. 25	0 00	0 00	0 00
Best Currants, 100 B. 25	0 00	0 00	0 00
Best Gooseberries, 100 B. 25	0 00	0 00	0 00
Best Elderberries, 100 B. 25	0 00	0 00	0 00
Best Mulberries, 100 B. 25	0 00	0 00	0 00
Best Currants, 100 B. 25	0 00	0 00	0 00
Best Gooseberries, 100 B. 25	0 00	0 00	0 00
Best Elderberries, 100 B. 25	0 00	0 00	0 00
Best Mulberries, 100 B. 25	0 00	0 00	0 00
Best Currants, 100 B. 25	0 00	0 00	0 00
Best Gooseberries, 100 B. 25	0 00	0 00	0 00
Best Elderberries, 100 B. 25	0 00	0 00	0 00
Best Mulberries, 100 B. 25	0 00	0 00	0 00
Best Currants, 100 B. 25	0 00	0 00	0 00
Best Gooseberries, 100 B. 25	0 00	0 00	0 00
Best Elderberries, 100 B. 25	0 00	0 00	0 00
Best Mulberries, 100 B. 25	0 00	0 00	0 00
Best Currants, 100 B. 25	0 00	0 00	0 00
Best Gooseberries, 100 B. 25	0 00	0 00	0 00
Best Elderberries, 100 B. 25	0 00	0 00	0 00
Best Mulberries, 100 B. 25	0 00	0 00	0 00
Best Currants, 100 B. 25	0 00	0 00	0 00
Best Gooseberries, 100 B. 25	0 00	0 00	0 00
Best Elderberries, 100 B. 25	0 00	0 00	0 00
Best Mulberries, 100 B. 25	0 00	0 00	0 00
Best Currants, 100 B. 25	0 00	0 00	0 00
Best Gooseberries, 100 B. 25	0 00	0 00	0 00
Best Elderberries, 100 B. 25	0 00	0 00	0 00
Best Mulberries, 100 B. 25	0 00	0 00	0 00
Best Currants, 100 B. 25	0 00	0 00	0 00
Best Gooseberries, 100 B. 25	0 00	0 00	0 00
Best Elderberries, 100 B. 25	0 00	0 00	0 00
Best Mulberries, 100 B. 25	0 00	0 00	0 00
Best Currants, 100 B. 25	0 00	0 00	0 00
Best Gooseberries, 100 B. 25	0 00	0 00	0 00
Best Elderberries, 100 B. 25	0 00	0 00	0 00
Best Mulberries, 100 B. 25	0 00	0 00	0 00
Best Currants, 100 B. 25	0 00	0 00	0 00
Best Gooseberries, 100 B. 25	0 00	0 00	0 00
Best Elderberries, 100 B. 25	0 00	0 00	0 00
Best Mulberries, 100 B. 25	0 00	0 00	0 00
Best Currants, 100 B. 25	0 00	0 00	0 00
Best Gooseberries, 100 B. 25	0 00	0 00	0 00
Best Elderberries, 100 B. 25	0 00	0 00	0 00
Best Mulberries, 100 B. 25	0 00	0 00	0 00
Best Currants, 100 B. 25	0 00	0 00	0 00
Best Gooseberries, 100 B. 25	0 00	0 00	0 00
Best Elderberries, 100			

